

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received JUN 28 1982

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common ~~Properties Related to the~~ Kirkland Land and Improvement Company

*Thematic
Resource*

2. Location

street & number Incorporated limits of Kirkland _____ not for publication

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 2nd-Al Swift

state Washington code 053 county King code 033

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic Group	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (see attached sheets)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. King County Courthouse

street & number 516 Third Avenue

city, town Seattle state Washington 98104

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

(See continuation sheet

title item no. 6 page 1.) has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The five buildings comprising this nomination are the Peter Kirk Building, the Joshua Sears Building, the Masonic Lodge Building, the Dr. Trueblood House, and the Loomis House. They are related to the transformation of Kirkland settlement circa 1888-1893 when Peter Kirk and Leigh Hunt attempted to create a center for steel production. In conjunction with their plans to build a steel mill, Kirk, Hunt, and several other businessmen began a speculative land company -- the Kirkland Land and Improvement Company. About 1,200 acres of land were purchased and in 1888 a townsite was platted that was named in Kirk's honor. The houses and buildings that remain from Kirk's venture are significant as symbols of 19th-century capitalism and land speculation. They are a part of the transformation of a pioneer settlement into an industrial boom town. The boom collapsed, but the town eventually prospered.

Kirkland's location on the east side of Lake Washington was an important factor in the decision to develop an integrated iron and steel works there. Kirk believed that the construction of a ship canal from Puget Sound to Lake Washington would mean business for his mill. Trade with China and western South America in steel rails would be competitive with eastern steel-rail producers because of lower shipping costs. In addition, Kirk anticipated completion of a rail line from Snoqualmie Pass, via Sallal Prairie and the Summit Mining District, to Kirkland. This railroad, which was still incomplete by the financial panic of 1893, would have brought iron ore to Kirkland. Kirkland was connected by rail with Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, five miles distant.

Land for the town was cleared during the years 1891 and 1892, after which Kirk's engineers surveyed and laid out the townsite. The plan consists of two grids laid on either side of Market Street, which runs north to south. The grid east of Market is the one most commonly used by land speculators (N.-S. and E.-W.). The grid west of Market is less common and intersects Market at roughly 45 degrees (the streets run N.W.-S.E. and N.E.-S.W.). Originally the plan was to have been broken up by elements which gave it a slightly Beaux-Arts character. Two open spaces were provided, one an elliptical plaza in front of the proposed railroad depot, southwest of Market on the lake shore, and a small polygonal area north of the proposed commercial area. The commercial area was to have been centered in a diamond at the intersection of Market and Piccadilly (now 7th Avenue), with a diamond ring road around it. There also was to have been an S-shaped avenue (Bellevue) which was to have connected Lake Avenue with Piccadilly. The original steel mill site was planned to lie south of Lake Avenue, east of the intersection of Bellevue Avenue and Lake Avenue. In 1890 the plan was revised, eliminating all of the design elements except the two grids and Lake Avenue. Even though a brick works had been erected at the western end of the original mill site, the steel mill site was moved a mile east to a 120-acre site near Rose Hill and Forbes Lake. This occurred because the Northern Pacific had acquired the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad and refused to extend a rail line beyond Rose Hill.

After plats were recorded and streets graded, land sales and construction began. Along with the houses that were springing up, five brick commercial buildings were erected (from bricks manufactured in Kirkland). These buildings were actually sited about a half mile from the town center because the land company would not relinquish land near the lake, hoping to escalate its value. Boston millionaire Joshua Sears built one of the five buildings, designed to combine a bank and offices. Two others were built to

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE 1

(All Sites)

King County Historic Sites Survey

1978

King County Department of Planning and Community Development
Seattle, Washington 98104

(Peter Kirk Building)

Washington State Cultural Resource Survey: King County

December 30, 1977

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

111 West 21st Avenue

Olympia, Washington 98504

The Peter Kirk Building is entered in both the National and State
Registers of Historic Places.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

provide office and commercial space, accommodating "walk-in" business on the street level and offices on the second level. Nearby, a wealthy Seattleite put up a 3-story hotel, and next to it, the Peter Kirk Building was erected. Only three commercial buildings remain of the 5-building town center: the Peter Kirk Building, the Joshua Sears Building, and the Masonic Lodge Building, all built in 1891. The two houses which are nominated, the Dr. Trueblood House and the Loomis House, are examples of the wood frame residences built in 1889 to provide for the expected influx of people coming to work at the steel mill. The architecture of the five nominated structures reflects 19th-century vernacular building practices, as well as the stylistic conventions of the period. One influence is the Italianate, evident in the Joshua Sears Building, the Masonic Lodge Building, and the Dr. Trueblood House. The configuration of the Loomis House is that of a Queen Anne cottage, while the Peter Kirk Building illustrates the Victorian Romanesque.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES RELATED TO THE KIRKLAND

LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

1. Peter Kirk Building (620 Market Street): 1891

Square 2-story red and buff brick Victorian Romanesque commercial structure (now used as arts center). Round-arch second-floor windows, 3/4 circular oriel window-turret with conical roof, sheet metal cornice and pediment, round-arch entrances. (On National Register of Historic Places.)

2. Joshua Sears Building (701 Market Street): 1891

Red brick 2-story polygonal Italianate commercial structure (originally bank, now used for apartments). Concrete-faced string courses and base, round-arch windows on south facade, sheet-metal cornice with large modillions. Entrance emphasized by sheet-metal Ionic capitals supporting broken entablature with segmental pediment. Pilasters with brackets supporting pediment frame window above.

3. Masonic Lodge Building (700 Market Street): 1891

Italianate 2-story red brick commercial building. Sheet-metal cornice with modillions and dentils and ornate sheet-metal hood moldings over second floor windows. Three cast-iron Doric columns on west ground facade; pilasters between windows on second floor; simple sheet-metal entablature running between ground and second floors.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

4. Dr. Trueblood House (127 7th Avenue): 1889

L-shaped residence with shiplap siding and corner boards, Italianate rectangular bay window with hipped roof, plain window surrounds with shelf-cornice, slender porch columns with curvilinear sawn brackets.

5. Loomis House (304 8th Avenue): 1889

Queen-Anne 1½-story residence with shiplap siding, fishscale shingles in gable ends, truncated hipped roof, chamfered gable corners, colored glass window borders, turned porch posts and soffit grille.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The original survey was conducted by Lael Kuhl in 1977-78 while employed as a King County historic sites surveyor. Further survey work was conducted by Robert D. Garwood in 1981. Historical research was conducted by Peter Neurath while employed as an intern for King County. Subsurface testing was not conducted and the nomination is presented as a partial inventory. Historic and architectural merit was the criterion on which the nomination is based. Six additional company houses were initially considered for nomination, but appeared too altered to qualify. In addition, the site of the Great Western Iron and Steel Works was not included since there are no above-ground remains and archaeological excavation seems unlikely. The only structure which has been restored is the Peter Kirk Building. No districts were included due to the scattered nature of the buildings and sites involved. It should be noted that this scattered development reflects the fact that the original proposed development was never completed. The results of the survey and the inventory have been included in local community planning. In addition, the information has been integrated into the revision of the 1964 King County Comprehensive Plan, which is awaiting approval. The information has also been utilized by the State to confirm compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates n/a Builder/Architect n/a

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Kirkland is one of the few planned industrial towns in Washington. Its founders, an English industrialist, Peter Kirk, and a Seattle investor, Leigh S.J. Hunt, intended it to become a center for steel production -- "the Pittsburgh of the West." Five extant structures (three commercial buildings and two houses) represent the late-nineteenth century period of capitalism and promotion critical to the town's origins. The proposed steel industry never developed but Kirkland nonetheless survived its speculative beginnings.

Peter Kirk came from an English family that for years had prosperously run an iron manufacturing and founding business. With an iron works in Workington, England, Kirk himself was a successful steel manufacturer, specializing in steel rails. But after business slacked off in the early 1880's, Kirk journeyed to America in 1886 in search of investment opportunities. Prospects in America were favorable, for the Civil War had markedly stimulated industrial growth. After the war, Americans set about webbing the country with railroads to open new markets for manufactured goods and facilitate the flow of raw materials to factories. The demand for rails nurtured the nation's steel industry. In the West, the industry was young, the first cast of pig iron having been poured in 1881 at Pueblo, Colorado, just five years before Kirk made his first trip to America. Knowing that iron deposits had been discovered in Snoqualmie Pass, in Washington Territory's King County, Kirk passed up an invitation to invest in Pittsburgh in favor of building a steel mill in the Pacific Northwest. From there he could supply the western railroads, and possibly China and South America, with steel rails. Kirk first planned to build a branch of his English steel works -- Moss Bay Hematite Iron and Steel, Limited -- at Sallal Prairie, 17 miles west of Snoqualmie Pass Summit. In addition to iron ore, supplies of coal and limestone (necessary for steel production) would be close by. But the plan was foiled by passage of the 1887 Alien Act, which prohibited aliens from owning land in America. As an alien, Kirk would be unable to buy land, lease mines, or sign contracts.

About this time, Kirk met Leigh S.J. Hunt, a Seattle businessman and investor who was interested in land development. Hunt convinced Kirk that together they could develop land, build a town, and construct an integrated iron and steel works on the east side of Lake Washington. Hunt, an American, could do everything Kirk was prohibited from doing under the Alien Act. Weighing his prospects in England and America, Kirk concluded he would do better to put all his energy into an American enterprise. In 1888, having decided to apply for American citizenship, Kirk announced that he was going to build a steel mill on the east side of Lake Washington, to be known as the Moss Bay Iron and Steel Works of America, and to employ 3,000 workers. In July of the same year, Kirk, Hunt, and two other Seattle businessmen, one of whom was A.A. Denny, incorporated the Kirkland Land and Improvement Company. The company rapidly acquired upwards of 1,200 acres of land on Lake Washington's east side and planned to build a town and a steel mill. The land was bought at roughly \$100 an acre, but was quickly listed in the company's assets at \$1,000 an acre, an inflation that was manifestly

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bagley, Clarence. History of King County. Chicago: S.J. Clark Publishers, 1929.
Ely, Arline. Our Foundering Fathers: The Story of Kirkland. Kirkland, WA.:
Kirkland Public Library, 1975.
"Kirkland." Tacoma Sunday Ledger. October 31, 1892. pp. 9 & 12.
Sherrard, William Robert. "The Kirkland Steel Mill." Unpublished M.B.A. Thesis,
University of Washington, 1958.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property all lots less than one acre

Quadrangle name Kirkland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References See individual inventory forms.

A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual inventory forms

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
state	n/a	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kjristine R. Lund, King County Historic Preservation Officer, and
Robert D. Garwood, Architectural Historian

organization King County Office of
Historic Preservation

date August 21, 1981

street & number W226, 516 Third Avenue

telephone (206) 344-7503

city or town Seattle

state Washington 98104

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Jacob E. Johnson date June 21, 1982

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Emma Jane Saye

date 7-29-82

Chief of Registration

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

speculative. Land speculation, however, was nothing new to the West, where it was rampant and unapologetic. The transcontinental railroads were perhaps the most conspicuous speculators, receiving thousands of acres in subsidies from the federal government, and making and breaking towns by their decisions on where to build. Seattle, for instance, in 1873 was severely shocked, though not destroyed, by Northern Pacific's choice of Tacoma as its western terminus. Tacoma was ultimately chosen because it presented the railroad with the best opportunity for land speculation.

In any event, as a speculative undertaking, Kirkland was not unique. The question was raised whether Kirkland was really anything but a setup for land speculation. A newspaper, the Tacoma Ledger, in 1892 strongly suggested that the inchoate steel mill was a sham used to jack up land prices. Although begun in 1890, the mill consisted of little more than a few buildings and a token amount of machinery, and the Ledger implied that nothing more was intended. Kirk and his business associates had incorporated the Moss Bay Iron and Steel Works of America in 1888, only to reorganize the company as the Great Western Iron and Steel Works of America in 1890. Kirk, with small success, had tried to interest English investors in the reorganized venture, but Hunt had been more successful, having gained pledges from Eastern financiers to buy \$1 million in stock. A question that the Ledger indirectly posed was whether Kirkland's land values were deliberately inflated to \$1,000 an acre, thereby misrepresenting the value of the land company's assets to help attract other investors. When completed, the steel mill was to produce steel rails, which Kirk planned to market in the United States, China, and western South America. The western United States market would have comprised seven states: California, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah. One researcher has calculated that the market for rails for replacement and for new track in these seven states could have consumed two-thirds of the steel rails produced by Kirk's mill.

Since he would have had lower shipping costs, Kirk probably could have attracted business away from Eastern steel-rail producers. Trade with China would have been another matter, however. Even though Kirk's mill would have had the shortest all-water route to China from the United States, marketing steel rails in China would have been difficult at best because the United States refrained from pressing the Chinese government for railroad concessions. On the other hand, the proximity of Kirk's mill to western South America would have allowed it to compete favorably with the European firms that were South America's chief suppliers of steel rails. Once the steel mill was in operation, the plan was to produce 6,000 tons of steel rails a week, a figure to be exceeded only by Pittsburgh.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Construction of the steel mill was accompanied by development of the town. Land for the town was cleared during the years 1891 and 1892, after which Kirk's engineers surveyed and laid out the townsite -- named in Kirk's honor. Plats were recorded, streets graded, and land sales begun. Along with the houses that were springing up, five brick commercial buildings were built. Of the five, three survive: the Peter Kirk Building, the Joshua Sears Building, and the Masonic Lodge Building. But the success of the town hung upon the success of the steel mill, which had yet to produce a single steel rail. Not only was the steel mill itself far from complete when the national financial panic of 1893 struck, but there remained a gap in the railroad system that was to serve the mill: the 17 miles of track between the town of Sallal Prairie and the Summit Mining District had yet to be laid. Without that track, no ore could be shipped to Kirkland. When the 1893 depression hit, Kirk was still trying to convert the remainder of his English holdings into American dollars, and Hunt was deeply in debt. For Kirk's mill, and for the iron and steel trade across the country, the year was a disaster. First one and then the remainder of Kirk's Eastern investors refused to pay their stock subscriptions. To go on, the Great Western Iron and Steel Works was forced to borrow heavily from the Kirkland Land and Improvement Company. Even so, the steel mill failed, and by 1899 the last of the company's assets were sold to repay the land company.

But neither Kirk nor Kirkland was finished. Though Kirk lost what he had invested in the steel company, he still had his unconverted English holdings and his investment in the Kirkland Land and Improvement Company. As for Kirkland, it never became an industrial center; yet, partly in expectation of becoming one, it survived. Kirk continued with one business or another until his death in 1916. All along he believed that the construction of a ship canal from Puget Sound to Lake Washington -- finally begun in 1912 and completed in 1917 -- would result in business for Kirkland. But even with the Lake Washington Ship Canal, Kirkland never became an industrial center. Attempts were made over the years to industrialize the town but none had lasting effect. A woolen mill, begun in 1892, carried on for several decades, changed ownership several times, and finally failed for want of capital and because of poor management and poor markets. Nonetheless, Kirkland came to be eminently habitable. In 1905 the town incorporated as a third class city and, as time went on, worked to solve its community problems. Following construction of the Lake Washington Floating Bridge in 1940, connecting the east and west sides of the lake, Kirkland was evidently on its way to becoming a suburb. Construction of the Evergreen Point Bridge in 1962 further eased the flow of east-west traffic, making Kirkland a convenient place to work or live. Today, many consider Kirkland to be the most liveable city on Lake Washington.

MAP OF
 KIRKLAND
 KING COUNTY, WASH.

Scale 300 Ft = Inch.



82004222

KING COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
Inventory Sheet

Field No. LK-8

File No. 0027

NAME
Historic Dr. Trueblood House (Kirkland Land & Improvement Co., TR)
Common _____ Site No. _____

LOCATION
Number & Street 127-7th Avenue Not for Publication _____
City or Town Kirkland Zip 98033
Incorporated Unincorporated _____ Community name Kirkland
Congressional District 2 Community Planning District Nor Kirk
State Legislative District 45 Zoning Single Fam. Res. 7.2
County Council District 3 Shoreline Environment _____

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Park
<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Private
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Site		<input type="checkbox"/> Work in Progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residence
<input type="checkbox"/> Arc. Site	<u>ACCESSIBLE</u>	Threatened by:	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolition	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Unrest.	<input type="checkbox"/> Neglect	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

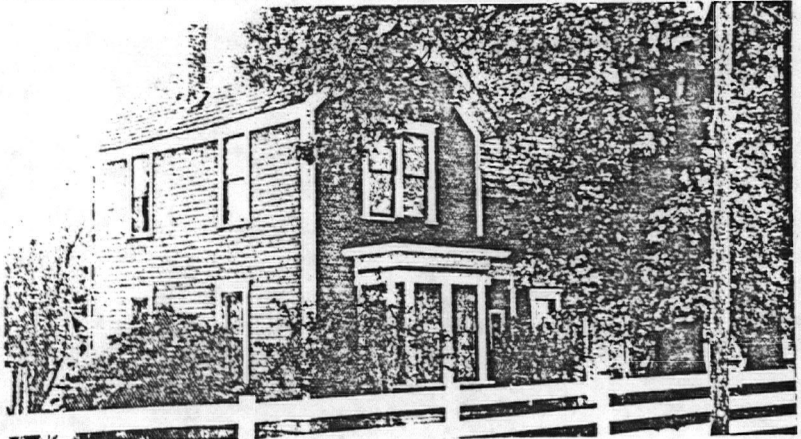
OWNER OF PROPERTY: Chet & Susie Cregar
Number & Street 127-10th Ave. W.
City or Town Kirkland State Wa. Zip 98003

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Sec 5 Twn 25 Rng 5 (TL) Acct.#388580
W $\frac{1}{4}$ SEC 5 TWN 25N RNG 5E
LOT 4 & 5 BLK 191 KIRKLAND ADDITION
UTM: 10/559640/5280860

PRESENT REGISTER STATUS
 Nat. Register State Register
 Other _____

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	SITUATION
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered
<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved
<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed	Date _____



PRESENT & ORIG. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE
The house is Victorian farm house in style; it is basically square, approximately 31' x 33', two full stories with attic. The foundation is concrete block and wood pier. There is a crawl space and a small "root cellar" at the southwest corner.
The roof is a high offset gable with wood shakes. The house is wood frame; the exterior covering is shiplap siding with corner boards. There is a single chimney offset on the east slope of the roof. The roof has projecting eaves with boxed cornice and slopped soffit, verges are projecting with cornice boxed and plain. There is a plain wood frieze running just below the eaves on all sides. All windows are double hung with slip sills, plain surrounds with simple entablatures, except for two second story windows on the east face which have heads formed by a frieze under the eaves and no entablature. There is one bay with four windows on the front 1st floor, double hung windows (approx. 3' x 8') plain surrounds with a continuous frieze above and a hipped shake roof. The main entrance is from a front N.W. corner porch. The porch is wood floored, has a separate roof, one wood support post and gingerbread at three upper corners. The front door is wood with 15 glass panes, a plain surround with a simple entablature.
The house appears very much as it did in the 1890's, no major structural changes have been made.
There is a shed roofed addition added in ca. 1930 to the back of the house approx. 10' x 10' and a large deck off this addition in 1976 approx. 18' x 20'. The lot is level with a slight southerly slope.

SIGNIFICANCE

Builder(s) Kirkland Land and Investment Company

Architect(s) and/or Engineer(s) unknown

Date(s) Built 1889 Present Level of Significance:

Most Significant Period Late 1800's National State X Local

STATEMENT OF HISTORY & SIGNIFICANCE

The "Trueblood House" is inside and out very much as it appeared in the late 1800's. There have been very few changes and those made were done in keeping with the character of the house.

The house is an excellent example of the particular type of wood frame English Mill Town architecture that occurred in Kirkland due to the influence of Peter Kirk and his Great Western Iron and Steel Company, the major industry which necessitated creation of the town. This house and many others were built in 1889 specifically to house what was expected to be a flood of people coming to work at the mill.

Dr. Barclay Trueblood's name became associated with the house after 1907 when he arrived from the midwest to take up general practice as Kirkland's first resident physician.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Wenke, Alison. "An Old Victorian Farm House", Daily Journal American, July 20, 1977. Photos by Tom Salyer.

McDermott, Mary. "The Living Rooms of Old Kirkland", Eastside Journal, May 29, 1976, p. A2.

INTERVIEWS:

Cregar, Susie- 127-10th Ave. W., Present owner 10-18-77.

Trueblood, Donald V., Jr. 8612 N.E. 7th, Bellevue, Wa. -Great, Greatgrandson of Dr. Barclay Trueblood

FORM PREPARED BY (PRINT): Lael Kuhl

Signature *Lael Kuhl* Date 10-20-77

Organization King County Historic Sites Survey

Address 1955 6th Avenue W., Seattle, 98119 Phone 284-8556

82004223

Field No. LK-24

KING COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
Inventory Sheet

File No. 0175

NAME

Historic _____
Common Loomis House (Kirkland Lands Improvement Co. TR) Site No. _____

LOCATION

Number & Street 304 8th Avenue West Not for Publication _____
City or Town Kirkland Zip 98033
Incorporated Unincorporated _____ Community name Kirkland
Congressional District 2 Community Planning District Market
State Legislative District 45 Zoning Sing. Fam. Res. 7.2
County Council District 3 Shoreline Environment _____

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Park
<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Private
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Site		<input type="checkbox"/> Work in Progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residence
<input type="checkbox"/> Arc. Site	ACCESSIBLE	Threatened by:	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolition	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Unrest.	<input type="checkbox"/> Neglect	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

OWNER OF PROPERTY: Charles M. Loomis
Number & Street 304 8th Avenue West
City or Town Kirkland State Wa. Zip 98033

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Sec 6 Twn 25 Rng 5 (TL)

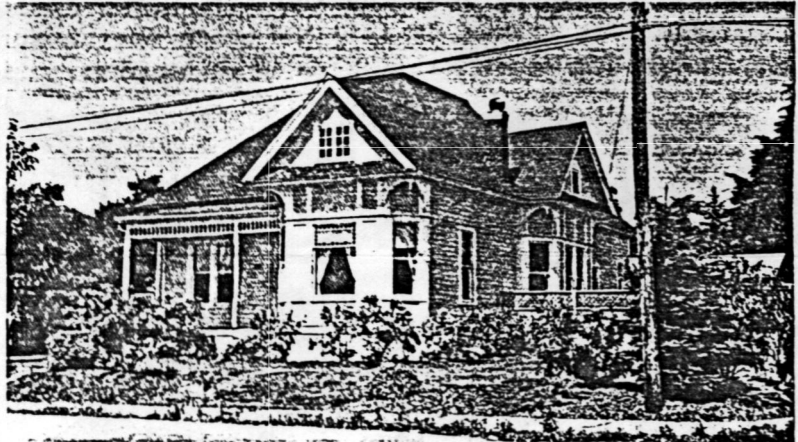
BLK 18 LOTS 31 & 32 KIRKLAND ADDITION
UTM: 10/559290/5281150

PRESENT REGISTER STATUS

Nat. Register State Register
 Other _____

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	SITUATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered
<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered
<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved
<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed	Date _____



PRESENT & ORIG. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a single, detached 1½ story wood frame structure which is basically rectangular in plan, measuring 52'x32'. The exterior wall covering is shiplap siding with cornerboards and fishscale shingles in the gable ends. The foundation is wood post and block with a vertical shiplap siding skirt. There is no basement. The roof-line is a combination of two high gables and a larger truncated hipped roof section. There is a single brick chimney on the south roof slope which serves a large corner fireplace in the living room.

The verges and projecting eaves have a plain boxed cornice and sloping soffitt. Originally the cornice was decorated and the verge peaks filled with ornamental wood-work.

The gable ends are given a pediment effect by a continuous roof skirt which is covered with composition shingles. The west gable end has a set of six paned windows with simple trim. The south gable end has a single sash window (2'x3') with a decorated pediment above.

Below the gable ends, the first floor projections are truncated. This creates a corner overhang which is supported by ornate gingerbread half arches with a drop finial at the corner intersection. Other decorative details on these projections include horizontal bands forming continuous sills and window heads and full height vertical bands which also form the vertical members of the three window frames.

All windows, other than those in the gable facades, are simple, double hung with the frames, small entablatures and slip sills of moulded wood. The center front window in the west gable facade is a sash and transom type. The transom has 26 small stained glass panes surrounding a large clear center pane.

SIGNIFICANCE

Builder(s) Kirkland Land and Investment Company
Architect(s) and/or Engineer(s) John George Kellet
Date(s) Built 1889 Present Level of Significance:
Most Significant Period Late 1800's National State Local

STATEMENT OF HISTORY & SIGNIFICANCE

During the years from the early 1870's through 1888, two small communities on the northeast shore of Lake Washington were experiencing very slow growth. These small, casual groupings of settlers and farmers were located at Houghton and about a mile north, clustered around a small bay. No actual town was formed by these communities.

In 1886 the area was visited by Peter Kirk, an Englishman who eventually considerably changed the pace of the area. Kirk, a member of a successful steel industry family, came to the Seattle area looking for an opportunity to build a steel empire in the United States. Pleased with what he found, he chose the area around what was to become Kirkland as the site for his new steel mill and city which would become the "Pittsburgh of the West." After making all necessary arrangements in England, Kirk returned to this area in 1888 with an entourage of engineers and craftsmen to begin work in earnest on his empire.

Kirk and his Seattle business partners, A. A. Denny, George Heilbron, Leigh S. Hunt, and Walter Williams the Secretary of the Moss Bay Steel Works in England, incorporated the Kirkland Land and Improvement Company in July, 1888. This company was formed to handle buying and selling of properties, buildings and houses and overseeing the general development of the town itself. One of the first projects undertaken by the newly formed company was the construction of a series of attractive wood frame houses on the view hill west of the Market Street business district. The houses were built for sale as a speculative venture which was certain to succeed since the steel mill promised to employ some 2,000 new people and they would certainly require housing.

Finished in 1889, this house was first sold to William A. Jones on September 3, 1891 for \$650.00. Apparently the purchaser was also a shrewd speculator because the house resold the following day, Sept. 4, 1891, to E. A. Cardinal for \$900.00.

The "Pittsburgh of the West" dream was never to be realized. Due to complex problems with the railroads and his backers, Peter Kirk was caught unprepared for the financial crash of 1893 and the mill never opened.

The next record of sale reflects the financial atmosphere of post "crash" in Kirkland with the house selling to William Love in 1895 for \$100.00.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Ely, Arline. Our Foundering Fathers. Kirkland Public Library, A. Ely, 1975.

INTERVIEW:

Loomis, Barbara. Interviewed Jan. 3, 1978. Present resident owner.

FORM PREPARED BY (PRINT): Lael Kuhl
Signature *Lael Kuhl* Date 1/4/78
Organization King County Historic Sites Survey
Address 1955 Sixth Avenue West, Seattle, Washington 98119 Phone (206) 284-8556

PRESENT & ORIG. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE (CONT.)

The main entrance is on the west facade through a shed roofed 5'x17' wood floored porch. It has turned wood support posts and a row of decorative spindles at the roofline. The original railing is missing. The front door is paneled with a 2½'x4' window which has 24 small stained glass panes surrounding a frosted glass center pane. There is a clear transom above. The door frame is simple moulding with a narrow entablature head.

The 5'x6' umbrage type back porch repeats the turned post and spindle detailing of the front porch.

This house appears very much as it did when it was built. There have been some minor window changes in the kitchen and pantry areas and all ceilings have been lowered from 13' to 9'6" to allow the attic area to be developed into living space.

The corner lot is flat with a slight westerly slope and has some view of Lake Washington. The surrounding neighborhood is strictly a residential mix of older and contemporary construction.

Recently the Loomis House has received a new foundation and a dormer has been added to the west and east faces of the hip roof. These alterations have made little impact on the cumulative integrity of the building.

82004224

Field No. LK-15

KING COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
Inventory Sheet

File No. 0173

NAME
Historic _____
Common Masonic Lodge Building (Kirkland Land & Improvement Co. TR) Site No. _____

LOCATION
Number & Street 700 Market Street Not for Publication _____
City or Town Kirkland Zip 98033
Incorporated Unincorporated _____ Community name Kirkland
Congressional District 2 Community Planning District Market Street Corridor
State Legislative District 45 Zoning B-C (Community Business)
County Council District 3 Shoreline Environment Urban

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Park
<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Private
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Site		<input type="checkbox"/> Work in Progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Residence
<input type="checkbox"/> Arc. Site	ACCESSIBLE	Threatened by:	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolition	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Unrest.	<input type="checkbox"/> Neglect	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> No		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Masonic Lodge</u>	

OWNER OF PROPERTY: Kirkland Masonic
Number & Street P. O. Box 652
City or Town Kirkland State Wa. Zip 98033

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Sec 6 Twn 25 Rng 5 (TL)

LOTS 9 & 10 BLOCK 178 KIRKLAND ADD.

UTM: 10/559440/5280910

PRESENT REGISTER STATUS
 Nat. Register State Register
 Other _____

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	SITUATION
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered (interior)
<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved
<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed	Date _____



PRESENT & ORIG. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a two story rectangular brick building with a flat roof. The building measures 54' x 79' with the southwest corner cut at a 45° angle to create a corner entrance. The exterior brick is laid in the common bond pattern.

The wall design on the street level west facade is alternate brick piers and 8" round, cast iron columns one story in height. The window and door treatments are typical storefront with large wood sash windows with transoms and doorways without decoration. There is frieze and cornice molding above the window transoms at the second floor level terminating at the northwest and southeast corners in a decorative bracket and triangular ornament. The second floor west facade is given a pier effect by the use of vertical sections of raised brick at regular intervals between the tall rectangular windows. Original double hung windows have been replaced with aluminium frame windows. Above these windows is a plaster entablature head topped by scrolls flanking a triangular ornament.

There is a continuous decorated metal parapet with dentils, brackets and wide paneled frieze crowning the building, terminating at the northwest and southeast corners in a decorative bracket similar to those mentioned previously. Below the frieze are several rows of brick corbeling. The decorative parapet and frieze form a smooth curve around the angled corner of the building. Just below the frieze at this point is a plaster conch shell decoration. The corner has recessed nine foot wooden double doors at the street level.

The building originally had a full basement. Years of dampness and partial collapse of the north retaining wall made it necessary to fill the basement in 1954 with 15,000 yards of pea gravel. A concrete floor was poured over the gravel and has proved to be a successful solution. The first floor level is rented to small businesses.

The second story is used exclusively by the Masons and has been altered to accommodate large meetings. Interior partitions have been removed and the roof has been partially replaced. The exterior has remained unchanged and is well maintained.

SIGNIFICANCE

Builder(s) unknown
Architect(s) and/or Engineer(s) unknown
Date(s) Built 1890 Present Level of Significance:
Most Significant Period Late 1800's National State Local

STATEMENT OF HISTORY & SIGNIFICANCE

In 1890, Kirkland was growing very rapidly as a result of the establishment of the Great Western Iron and Steel Mill, and thousands were expected to be employed. The town had been platted the previous year with the commercial center to be located at the intersection of Market and Picadilly Streets. Investors from as far as the East Coast were attracted to this booming "Pittsburg of the West".

In the period from 1889 to 1893, various investors erected five major brick buildings at the center of town. These were designed to accommodate shops on the street level and business offices on the second level.

One of the first tenants was E. A. Brooks, who ran a large grocery store on the street level and lived with his family on the upper level. A later tenant was a Mr. Evans who ran a variety store in the south half of the street level. The Kirkland Masonic Temple purchased the building in 1922, and has used the second floor for its Lodge activities. The street level is rented to small businesses.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Ely, Arline. Our Foundering Fathers. Kirkland Library: Overlake Press, 1975.
- Bagley, Clarence. History of King County. Chicago; S. J. Clark Pub., 1929.
- Eagon, Glen (worshipful brother) History of Kirkland Lodge #150 F.A.&M. Kirkland Masonic Temple, 1975.

INTERVIEWS:

- Bean, Morris. 13403 N. E. 85th, Redmond. 885-3390. Interviewed 11/77. Secretary-Kirkland Masonic Temple.
- Hippe, Irwin. 801 East Pine, Seattle. 523-7166 (Home Phone). Interviewed 11/77. Masonic Historian.

FORM PREPARED BY (PRINT): Lael Kuhl
Signature *Lael Kuhl* Date 11-21-77
Organization King County Historic Sites Survey
Address 1955 Sixth Avenue West, Seattle, 98119 Phone 284-8556

NAME
Historic Joshua Sears Building (Kirkland Land + Improvement Co. TR)
Common _____ Site No. _____

LOCATION
Number & Street 701 Market Street Not for Publication _____
City or Town Kirkland Zip 98033
Incorporated Unincorporated _____ Community name Kirkland
Congressional District 2 Community Planning District Market
State Legislative District 45 Zoning Community Business
County Council District 3 Shoreline Environment Urban

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Park
<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	Preservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Private
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Site		Work in Progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residence
<input type="checkbox"/> Arc. Site	ACCESSIBLE	Threatened by:	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Restricted	Demolition	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Unrest.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neglect	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

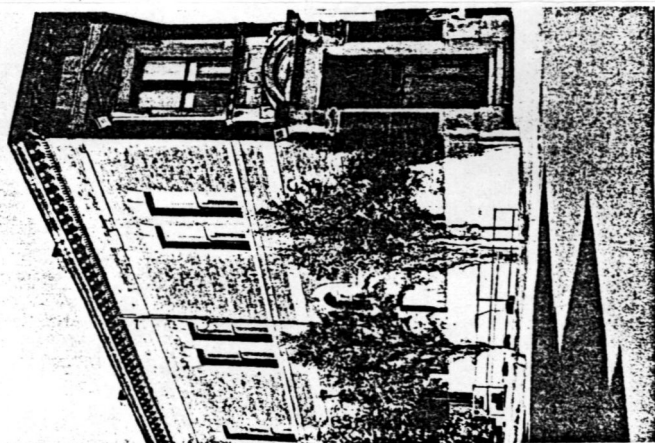
OWNER OF PROPERTY: Hattie A. Orvalla 822-3231
Number & Street 701 Market Street
City or Town Kirkland State Wa. Zip 98033

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Sec 6 Twn 25 Rng 5 (TL 10 thru 13)
BLK 16 LOTS 1, 2 & 3 KIRKLAND ADDITION
UTM: 10/559400/5280920

PRESENT REGISTER STATUS
 Nat. Register State Register
 Other _____

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	SITUATION
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered
<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	Date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed	



PRESENT & ORIG. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A single detached structure, the building is an irregular polygon in plan, measuring 10' x 81' x 52' x 42' x 61'. It is two full stories with a full basement. The main entrance is on the southeast corner with a second major entrance centered on the east facade. The building is Italianate in style and is constructed of red brick in the stretcher bond pattern. The foundation is also brick. The roof is flat and covered with tar and gravel.

There is a continuous pressed metal cornice around the east and south roof lines. The cornice contains brackets, dentils, and a decorated frieze.

There are belt courses of cast ornamental concrete over raised brick occurring at four levels: on the first floor under the window sills a wide band above the first floor windows; on the second floor as a continuous band window sill; and just below the metal frieze of the cornice. This cast concrete is used throughout the exterior to imitate stone.

There are several types of window treatment. These are on the west facade: segmental with radiating voussoirs of plain brick and cast concrete lug sills; south facade: first floor, plain double hung windows; above these are a second row of small windows approximately 2½' x 4', semi-circular with cast concrete surrounds and pressed metal decorative keystones; second floor, standard double hung with shaped concrete lintels with raised keystones and continuous cast concrete sills; east facade: first floor, large fixed windows with transoms above and continuous sills and headers of cast concrete; second floor, the same as the south facade; north facade: no windows.

The main entrance, which was for the bank, is on the southeast corner. The door is recessed and approached by three granite stairs. Originally, there were paneled double doors but they have been replaced by a standard plain single door. The door architrave consists of brick pilasters with cast concrete bases and pressed metal Ionic capitals and a segmental pediment also of pressed metal.

SIGNIFICANCE

Builder(s) Joshua M. Sears

Architect(s) and/or Engineer(s) _____

Date(s) Built c. 1891 Present Level of Significance:

Most Significant Period Late 1800's National State Local

STATEMENT OF HISTORY & SIGNIFICANCE

In the year 1892, Kirkland was experiencing tremendous and rapid growth. This "boom" was due to the establishment of a full scale steel mill operation on the east hill above the present town of Kirkland. In anticipation of a great influx of people seeking employment at the mill, and the development of support industries, the town grew to accomodate these needs.

From 1889 to 1893, wealthy individuals speculated in the development of Kirkland, the new "Pittsburgh of the West". One of these was millionaire, Joshua M. Sears of Boston, owner of a large banking firm. Sears invested heavily in the Great Western Iron and Steel Works as well as in the Kirkland Land and Improvement Company.

In the early 1890's, Sears erected a two story brick building at the corner of Market and Picadilly Streets. Sears intended to use the main floor of the building as a bank. He fully outfitted it with fixtures and hired a partial staff.

The location was ideal as this site was to be the center of town and on the major road to the mill. Four other commercial brick buildings were built by other investors in the same area.

The dreams of the investors never materialized, for the nation wide financial panic of 1893 put an end to the Kirkland "boom". The mill never even produced one ounce of steel, and most of the other budding businesses failed. Consequently, the doors of the bank never opened.

This building, like others in the area, stood empty for years. Small businesses have at times occupied the lower floor. Eventually, the interior was remodeled into 7 two bedroom apartments.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bagley, Clarence. History of King County. Chicago; S. J. Clark Publishing, 1929. Page 840.

Ely, Arline. Our Foundering Fathers. Kirkland Library & Arline Ely; Overlake Press, 1975.

INTERVIEW:

Orvalla, Hattie. 701 Market Street. Interviewed 11/1/77. Present owner of Sears Building.

FORM PREPARED BY (PRINT) Loel Kuhl

Signature _____

Date 10/26/77

Organization King County Historic Sites Survey

Address 1955 6th Avenue W., Seattle, Wa. 98119

Phone 284-8556

PRESENT & ORIG. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE (CONTD.)

The second story window surround continues the classic effect with a triangular pediment supported by brackets over two double hung windows. Above this pediment is a rectangular cast concrete cartouche bearing the name "SEARS". The second entrance is centered on the east facade and bears many of the same features: pressed metal pediments, etc.

The Sears Building stands on its original site. The lot only slightly exceeds the size of the building, and is situated on a gentle southern slope. The structure is sound but detailing and decorative features are deteriorating. The metal is rusting and the cast ornamental concrete is falling away in places. There have been doorways added to accommodate the change from commercial use to apartments and some window openings have been bricked in.

There are two other buildings of the same character and vintage in this area. One, the Peter Kirk Building, has National Register status.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Kirkland Land and Improvement Company Thematic Resources
State WA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Masonic Lodge Building | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Melvyn Byers 8/4/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 2. | Loomis House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Donna M. Boyd 8-2-82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Emma Jane Saxe 7-29-82</u> |
| 3. | Trueblood, Dr., House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Melvyn Byers 8/4/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 4. | Sears, Joshua, Building | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Melvyn Byers 8/2/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 5. | Kirk, Peter, Building
(Previously listed) | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 6. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 7. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 8. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 9. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 10. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

82004222-82004225

Property: Kirkland Land and Improvement Company TR

Working No. 6/28/82-1887

State, County: WA, King

Fed. Reg. Date: 2.1.83

Federal Agency: _____

Date Due: 7/29/82 - 8/12/82

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Action: ACCEPT 8-2-82
 RETURN _____
 REJECT _____

photos _____
maps _____

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Concise, accurate presentation of description, significance, survey & evaluation methodology. This is a model thematic for a small group of resources.

Recom./Criteria A, C. Accept.
Reviewer E.J. Saxe
Discipline Arch. Historian
Date 7-29-82

see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Area of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

This paragraph could be better in terms of relating to criteria, but it is certainly acceptable.

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Address of nominated property _____

Subdrangle name _____

UMT References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- ___ Maps
- ___ Photographs
- ___ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



CITY OF

KIRKLAND

210 MAIN STREET · KIRKLAND, WASHINGTON 98033 (206) 822-9271

Up RECEIVED

MAY 13 1982

ARCHAEOLOGY AND
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

May 11, 1982

Mr. Jacob Thomas
Office of Archeology
111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11
Olympia, Washington 98504

Re: Kirkland Land and
Improvement Company

Dear Mr. Thomas:

The City Council of Kirkland wants to respond to your letter of April 21, 1982, regarding the National Register of Historic Places.

We highly agree with the five buildings selected within the City of Kirkland. We feel honored and hopeful for the success of these sites to get on the National Register.

Sincerely,

D.V. Hurst
MAYOR

DVH:br

JOHN SPELLMAN
Governor



JACOB THOMAS
Director

STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
111 West Twenty-First Avenue, KL-11 • Olympia, Washington 98504 • (206) 753-4011

June 18, 1982

Ms. Carol Shull
Acting Keeper of the
National Register
National Park Service
440 G Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20243

JUN 28 1982

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following National Register nominations
for your examination:

Properties Related to the Kirkland Land and
Improvement Company - King County - Thematic -
(two comments received)

Carnegie Libraries of Washington State - Thematic
(seven comments received)

Please inform us as soon as possible if additional information or
clarification will be required.

Sincerely,

signed -

Jacob E. Thomas
State Historic Preservation Officer

md
Enclosures